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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY
(DERBYSHIRE)

Annual Reports

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PHILIP WEYMAN

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

and of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

GILBERT AINSWORTH

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

FOR THE YEAR
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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY
(DERBYSHIRE)

ANNUAL REPORT, 1959

Chairman of the Council: Councillor A. W. Daley, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor C. S. Street.

Public Health Committee:

Chairman: Councillor T. Taylor.

Members: All Members of the Council (Council Year 1959/60).

Public Health Officers:

Medical Officer of Health:

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S.,
D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector,

Shops Act Inspector,

Inspector under Petroleum Regulations Acts,

Officer responsible for Refuse Collection and
Disposal, also Maintenance of Mechanical
Equipment.

GILBERT AINSWORTH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

KEITH WINT, M.A.P.H.I.

Staff:

Clerks:

MR. J. M. WOOLLACOTT.

MISS E. MUSGRAVE.

Office Address:

Medical Officer of Health:

The Firs,

High Street,

ALFRETON,

Derby.

Telephone No.: Alferton 614.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Town Hall,

RIPLEY,

Derby.

Ripley 331/2.

RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ripley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1959.

As with previous reports, comments on various matters are included in the body of the report. Further matters of interest can be found under the heading Medical Officer of Health at the end of this section of the report.

The importance of the duty of parents to see that their children are properly protected against disease cannot be emphasised too strongly. Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus and smallpox can be obtained quite easily. A monthly trip to the family doctor or local clinic until protection is completed is all that is needed. Booster injections are required at 5 years and 10 years of age. Children should not be allowed to run the risk of illness or crippling disease when it can be avoided so easily.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector shows general progress in environmental health. The support of the Council when health matters are discussed is excellent. Their vision in employing consultants to give a report on the drainage and sewage problems of the area is farsighted and their report is awaited with interest. Whilst I am anticipating the report, there is little doubt that the Council will have to prepare itself to consider spending more money on sewage works and other connected matters. These sums are never small and can be quite a heavy burden to an authority the size of Ripley Urban District.

I should like to thank the General Practitioners for their help and interest during the year.

The pleasant relations between the members of the Public Health Department and the Members of the Council is most encouraging. I must thank Members of the Council for their support during the year.

I should like to thank also the many other people who have given co-operation and help during the year, especially the staff of the County Council and the members of the Press.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. WEYMAN,
Medical Officer of Health,

STATISTICS

The statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Ripley supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of Infectious Disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important. For instance, in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

POPULATION

The estimated population of the Urban District at 30th June, 1959, was given by the Registrar General as 17,980, there being no change from that estimated at the same time in 1958. (See Table 4).

BIRTHS

257 live births were registered in 1959, giving a birth rate per thousand of the population of 14.29.

This shows a very small decrease from last year and is just over 2 per thousand below the England and Wales figure. (See Summary of Statistics and Table 4 for rates for last 10 years).

INFANT MORTALITY

6 deaths were recorded in children under the age of 1 year, giving a death rate per thousand live births of 23.35. This is lower than any over the last five years, but is still higher than the national average. (See Summary of Statistics and Table 4).

In half of the cases prematurity was a factor in the cause of death.

Of the above, 4 deaths occurred under the age of 4 weeks, giving a neonatal death rate per thousand live births of 15.56, almost equal to the figure for England and Wales.

At the request of the Ministry of Health a further breakdown of these figures has been given in this report.

This is known as the Perinatal Mortality Rate, and is made up from the deaths occurring under 1 week and the stillbirths. (See Summary of Statistics and Table 3).

To give a proper picture of the birth risks, figures are required which show the numbers surviving following injury at birth and the numbers surviving with congenital defect. The degree of damage also needs to be assessed and included. The estimation of a perinatal mortality rate is only one step in the direction of accurate estimation of the birth risk.

STILLBIRTHS

The 10 stillbirths give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 37.45. This figure is an increase on the 1958 rate and is almost double the England and Wales rate for 1959. Table 2 shows it also to be the highest rate registered in the town during the last 10 years.

DEATHS

199 deaths were registered.

The crude death rate per thousand of the population of 11.07, after adjustment for comparison purposes, is 12.73. One per thousand higher than the rate for England and Wales.

The rates for Ripley since 1949 are set out in Table 4.

Deaths from Individual Diseases

The 199 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex.

Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System

78 deaths occurred in this group, 49 Males and 29 Females.

These are approximately 40% of the total deaths recorded, which is somewhat lower than is usual.

Number 17 to 21 inclusive in Table 5 represent this group, which is made up as follows: Vascular lesions of nervous system 18, coronary disease 27, other heart disease 25 and other disease of the circulatory system 8.

Cancer

Cancer is the next largest group and was responsible for 48 deaths, 24 males and 24 females dying from various forms.

An increase has occurred in lung cancer deaths. 7 deaths were registered, all in males, in the age group 50 to 65 years and give a death rate per thousand of the population of 0.389. (Lower than that for England and Wales. See Summary of Statistics).

The 41 deaths from all other forms of cancer give a death rate per thousand of the population of 2.280. This is higher than the national average.

The total deaths from Cancer (all sites) for the years 1945 to 1959 are as follows:—

1945	23	1953	23
1946	25	1954	26
1947	35	1955	30
1948	24	1956	22
1949	29	1957	30
1950	23	1958	25
1951	25	1959	48
1952	35		

The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his Annual Report for 1958 states:—

“ During 1958 an average of 262 people died daily from malignant disease, and of these 54 died of cancer of the lung. By comparison, accidents caused by motor vehicles were responsible for 15 deaths a day.”

He further states: “ The responsibility of early diagnosis is shared by the patient and his doctor. The patient has a duty to himself and to his doctor to avoid delay by reporting any suspicious signs or symptoms, and he can help his doctor and himself by a frank discussion of his fear.”

Pneumonia and Bronchitis

This group was responsible for 19 deaths, 15 males and 4 females.

Numbers 23 and 24 in Table 5 give details for each disease separately.

The majority of deaths were registered in the 60 and over age group, with a few exceptions in the 40 to 50 group and two in babies.

Maternal Deaths

2 deaths, women of 28 and 30, were recorded. This gives a death rate per 1,000 live and still births of 7.49.

This is only the fifth time since 1945 that deaths from Maternal causes have been registered in Ripley, the last case occurring in 1955.

Accidents

Accidents resulted in 8 deaths, involving 7 males and 1 female.

3 cases, young men of 17, 18 and 20, were the result of one motor vehicle accident. Of the remaining cases two men died following accidents at work, two were drowned and a woman of 81 died following a fall.

Suicide

A woman of 70 and a man of 48 died by drowning and a gunshot wound respectively.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

218 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1959.

Details of age and sex distribution, seasonal incidence and incidence over the last ten years are set out in Tables 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The incidence of individual diseases was as follows: Pneumonia 82, Measles 57, Whooping Cough 31, Scarlet Fever 24, Erysipelas 13, Tuberculosis 8 and Puerperal Pyrexia 3.

Nothing outstanding was noted during the year. Notifications for the seven diseases concerned followed the general pattern of the last few years, which is shown in Table 10.

Pneumonia

82 cases were notified, widely spread over the year, with the majority in the months of January to April.

Cases occurred over a very wide age range, with an emphasis on the over 60's.

Measles

Following the very high incidence in 1958 only 57 cases were notified. All occurred in children of school age or under, 45 of the total cases being notified in the months of July and August.

Tuberculosis

8 new cases were notified in 1959, 7 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory. The non-respiratory case occurred in a girl of 2.

The 5 males and 2 females reported with respiratory Tuberculosis were all below the age of 40; 2 of these being of school age.

The occupations of the 5 persons of working age were varied.

MENTAL HEALTH

Progress and development in mental health proceed apace.

Mental disorders can be accentuated and perpetuated by inadequate or bad housing accommodation. Whilst it is true that a reasonable person can adjust himself or herself to environment, a housing authority is on the alert to see that poor conditions are remedied as soon as possible. Removal of poor conditions means more rapid recovery and prospect of healthy people and children.

The changes observable in teachers and children attending modern schools, as against those compelled to continue in old, inadequate, poorly equipped buildings, are clear for the observer to see.

It is the same in housing. Long delays in finding adequate accommodation, whether it is considered to be the fault of the family itself for not being more active on its own behalf, or of the authority for not having accommodation available, can in the end only be detrimental to the development of the family.

One of the big problems of today is to decide whether a family can grow up properly if it has only one living room in which a television set operates very frequently or continuously. Should there not be a separate television room so that bored older children are not driven out of the house? Of course, older children have always gone out to find their own interests, but there must be available a room or a shed where study, homework or hobbies can be followed without distraction, and where everything need not be put away.

With our minimum floor space houses are we not going too far in the wrong direction? They cannot be built for a lower price, but this immediate cost must be laid against the possible future difficulties and problems caused by trying to contain a family in what, in some cases, are very small houses.

CARAVANS AS HOMES

The Wilson report on "Caravans as Homes" was discussed, but further legislation is awaited.

Basically, a caravan is a mobile prefabricated home usually owned by the occupier.

It is nice to have everyone in proper houses, but as long as there are housing lists and a waiting period for a house there are bound to be those people who have to use alternative accommodation, even if it is only to obtain a residential qualification.

A more thoughtful approach to the caravan problem is needed. A glimpse of the thousands of caravans in the various parts of the country must cause many people who oppose the use of caravans to stop and think of their present objections.

A properly laid out caravan site with reasonable rules and agreements should be little more of a problem than the usual housing estates.

After all, the owner is providing his own accommodation.

STREET NAMES AND NUMBERS

Difficulties in finding street names and numbers was reported and some improvement has taken place. Generally, however, little consideration is given to the problem of finding a street and house in the dark. This is necessary for ambulance drivers, doctors and other visitors.

Just as night driving on the roads is made difficult by badly sited direction boards, almost no use is made of more modern signs for street names or numbers.

The local inhabitants have no difficulty, but how can services operate—a doctor going to an emergency call, new or temporary postman, nurses, health visitors, etc.—if some consideration is not paid to their needs.

In a large town the time wasted in finding houses might be equivalent to the employment of extra staff and a further charge on the rates

NOISE

The present awakening of people to the problem of noise is long overdue. Noise often gets out of hand and is rarely reduced to a minimum. Whilst the use of rubber hammers is not a very satisfactory solution, sometimes modern tools do the work more quickly and more quietly. The development of quiet electric drills and accessories is a step in this direction.

It would be interesting to know whether any architect has paid attention to the design and layout of buildings and streets to produce a minimum noise level.

Upstairs offices in narrow streets with tall buildings opposite are sometimes dreadful examples. Particularly in England where the only type of ventilation commonly used is to open the windows. Ideal if the air was clean and the street quiet.

Early morning markets, bus stations and milk depots can be offenders, when possibly more thought or different design or equipment would reduce noise to a satisfactory level. For instance, a change from milk bottles to cartons would be of advantage in more ways than one.

Roads awaiting repair where there is heavy traffic can also be a source of noise.

There is room for thought and action in connection with the problem of noise.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

Laundry Service

The importance of having means of dealing with soiled and foul linen from the homes of old people and those who are nursed at home was considered at a meeting with representatives of the County Council. There was no doubt about the benefits of such a service. During the year the County Council informed the Council that the proposals for such a service had been approved.

Home Safety

Although only one person died as a result of a fall in 1959, attention is drawn to the dangers to old people in their own homes.

Old badly designed houses, poorly lighted staircases, failing eyesight, and physical deterioration are points of great importance when considering the care of old people, whether they are in their own homes or in the care of someone else.

Lifting and Carrying

Proper methods of lifting and carrying are taught in industry and to nurses. The importance of teaching this in school is as important as teaching children proper posture. Mothers who do most of the housework can be seen in difficulties when moving furniture, some preferring to await their husbands arrival home, only to find he does not know how to move it either. Much strain may be caused by lack of knowledge on how to lift babies, particularly as they get older and heavier.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

Poster Advertising

There are many national campaigns nowadays. Polio-myelitis Vaccination, Clean Food, Clean Air and Home Safety. In order that there shall be some local association with these campaigns and to bring these matters regularly before the people, a scheme of poster advertising has been started in the district. A number of selected sites exhibit posters, which are changed monthly.

Clean Air

Following my report of last year there does seem to be an increasing awareness of the problem. Continued slow progress is an advantage in some ways—it means a sound foundation of knowledge and experience for future action.

The measurement of deposits from the air continues by use of the standard deposit gauges.

The figures for the year of the sites of these instruments are usual for an Urban District of this character, where little or no action has been taken in connection with smoke from domestic premises.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics	
Area in Acres	5,411
Population (estimated)	17,980
Number of Inhabited Houses	6,650
Rateable Value	£178,068
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	£703.5.2d.
Population per Acre	3.32
2. Extracts from Vital Statistics	
Births	
Live Births registered	257
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	2.72
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	14.29
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability factor 1.00)	14.29
Birth Rate, England and Wales	16.5
Still Births registered	10
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	37.45
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales ...	20.7

Deaths

Deaths Registered	199
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	11.07
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.15)	12.73
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.6
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	2
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	7.49
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales ...	0.38
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	6
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ...	23.35
Infant Mortality, England and Wales ...	22.0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	6
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate	24.00
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	—
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age) ...	4
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births ...	15.56
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales ...	15.8
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age) ...	4
Early Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	15.56
Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week of age)	14
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	52.43

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from:—

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.056
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0.077
Tuberculosis, other forms	—
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales	0.008
Cancer of Lung Bronchus	0.389
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.464
Cancer, other forms	2.280
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales	1.676

TABLE 1**BIRTHS**

				Legitimate			Illegitimate		
Births				M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live	...	...	...	120	130	150	3	4	7
Still	...	...	...	3	7	10	—	—	—

TABLE 2**STILLBIRTHS—1949-1959**

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
1949	11	36.30
1950	8	24.32
1951	7	24.05
1952	9	34.30
1953	7	25.12
1954	6	23.62
1955	8	31.37
1956	8	26.40
1957	4	14.71
1958	8	29.41
1959	10	37.45

TABLE 3**INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY**

Infant Deaths	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year of age	3	3	6	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	1	3	4	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	1	3	4	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths	4	10	14	—	—	—

TABLE 4**RATES — COMPARATIVE TABLES — 1949-1959**

Year	Population (Estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)
1949	18,030	16.20	10.21	24
1950	18,370	16.10	9.80	24.60
1951	18,192	16.20	12.50	31.70
1952	17,990	15.00	11.50	42.00
1953	17,970	16.11	9.08	18.10
1954	18,050	13.74	12.02	40.32
1955	18,090	13.70	10.17	44.35
1956	18,030	16.36	10.54	27.12
1957	18,040	14.86	11.03	33.58
1958	17,980	14.68	9.18	30.30
1959	17,980	14.29	11.07	23.35

TABLE 5
CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.	Total
1.—Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	1	1
2.—Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
3.—Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4.—Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.—Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.—Measles	—	—	—
9.—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10.—Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	6	9
11.—Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	—	7
12.—Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	4	4
13.—Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	7	7
14.—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	14	7	21
15.—Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1
16.—Diabetes	—	2	2
17.—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	8	10	18
18.—Coronary Disease, Angina	22	5	27
19.—Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	1	3	4
20.—Other Heart Disease	12	9	21
21.—Other Circulatory Disease	6	2	8
22.—Influenza	—	2	2
23.—Pneumonia	3	2	5
24.—Bronchitis	12	2	14
25.—Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	1
26.—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	2	4
27.—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	2	2
28.—Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
29.—Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30.—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	2	2
31.—Congenital Malformations	—	3	3
32.—Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	8	13	21
33.—Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	—	3
34.—All Other Accidents	4	1	5
35.—Suicide	1	1	2
36.—Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—
All Causes	111	88	199

TABLE 6
TUBERCULOSIS, 1959

Age Periods					New Cases				Deaths			
					Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under one year ...					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5	—	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...					—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total ...					5	2	—	1	—	1	—	—

TABLE 7
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS, 1949-1959

Year					Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Grand Total
					M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1949	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	1	—	1	12
1950	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	2	1	3	12
1951	...	...	...	...	9	7	16	1	2	3	19
1952	...	...	...	...	5	7	12	—	1	1	13
1953	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	—	—	—	8
1954	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	2	1	3	10
1955	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	1	2	7
1956	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	—	—	—	6
1957	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	—	—	—	7
1958	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	—	3	3	10
1959	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	—	1	1	8

TABLE 8

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1959

AGE GROUPS

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60 & over	Age Un- known
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	...
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, Acute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

The office of the Medical Officer of Health at Alfreton serves Ilkeston Borough Council and Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley District Councils. In addition the Medical Officer is also an Assistant County Medical Officer with the Derbyshire County Council.

The Borough and each District is dealt with entirely separately. This combination of posts is an ideal one. It presents many opportunities for liaison and co-operation.

The area served has an estimated population of 100,510.

I am glad to say that good relations exist between myself and all officers of the County Council. The many officers in the authorities are most helpful and I appreciate very much the pleasant welcome I receive when visiting them. In this atmosphere it is possible to discuss many aspects of their work and mine to mutual advantage. It is sometimes not realised how many matters have a bearing on the development and health of the area either now or in the future.

Some special thanks must be given to the members of the Councils for their kindness and thoughtfulness. In such a post it is not always possible to attend all the meetings and functions which might be possible in a smaller area. Sometimes there is disappointment, which I regret. I am most grateful for the way I am kept in touch with these affairs.

HYGIENE

The most important work of all Public Health Departments continues to be concerned with hygiene. A brave attempt by one authority to instal modern hand washing equipment in an unattended public lavatory was thwarted by hooliganism. Much more thought and detailed consideration is needed to design a hooligan-proof public lavatory. Some of the failure at present is due to lack of consultation during design stages. Lavatory cisterns need not be fixed where they can be easily damaged. Foot operated hand washing equipment is available which should give little trouble after proper installation.

Finally it should be an axiom that no person can leave a toilet without passing adequate and well maintained hand washing facilities.

Communal towels should be discontinued and replaced by paper towels, or towelling which presents a clean portion to each subsequent user. Most of us regard with horror the dirty towel or coloured towel of uncertain cleanliness which may carry all types of dirt and infection. It can only be regarded as a slur on the character of the establishment which permits such a practice to continue.

The use of the family kitchen is a subject which needs wider education and more discussion. Many families have excellent methods, but what is one to expect from a family, when visited in connection with a notified case of dysentery, when one is met at the front door by the housewife holding a soiled nappy in one hand (from the dysentery case) and a dish cloth in the other. All members of the family will eventually get diarrhoea and probably the visitors too. Much more teaching and training is needed in modern family hygiene.

As I have said before, the house is the workplace of the housewife. It needs very skilful organising and equipping if it is to be run for the safety of the family.

CLEAN AIR

Measurement of atmospheric pollution continues in all four districts by means of standard deposit gauges and daily smoke filters.

Generally speaking results are as can be expected in small urban areas where coal is burnt in open fires. Heavier pollution is localised to the immediate neighbourhood of the few heavy industries.

The use of standard deposit gauges gives a basic measurement of amount of deposit in the area of the gauge. Analysis of the contents of the gauges has to be paid for.

The use of daily smoke filters give useful daily measurements of the particles in the air which might be inhaled. The results can be correlated with wind and weather. There is no cost after initial purchase but daily attention is required.

Development in measurement techniques is slow. Mobile instruments able to give rapid readings in different places during the same incident, e.g., fog or period of heavy pollution are badly needed. It should be possible to survey a district and produce a contour map showing areas of heavy pollution by means of such instruments. It should also be possible to analyse the stain produced by such a machine to determine the constituents causing the stain. Then proper measures can be taken to trace and deal with the materials carrying the pollution.

In effect it should be possible for an inspector to drive round his district and take a series of measurements in a short space of time, stopping at the same places each day.

It is understood that the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is working on a method of taking rapid samples.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

The office of the Medical Officer of Health at Alfreton serves Ilkeston Borough Council and Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley District Councils. In addition the Medical Officer is also an Assistant County Medical Officer with the Derbyshire County Council.

The Borough and each District is dealt with entirely separately. This combination of posts is an ideal one. It presents many opportunities for liaison and co-operation.

The area served has an estimated population of 100,510.

I am glad to say that good relations exist between myself and all officers of the County Council. The many officers in the authorities are most helpful and I appreciate very much the pleasant welcome I receive when visiting them. In this atmosphere it is possible to discuss many aspects of their work and mine to mutual advantage. It is sometimes not realised how many matters have a bearing on the development and health of the area either now or in the future.

Some special thanks must be given to the members of the Councils for their kindness and thoughtfulness. In such a post it is not always possible to attend all the meetings and functions which might be possible in a smaller area. Sometimes there is disappointment, which I regret. I am most grateful for the way I am kept in touch with these affairs.

HYGIENE

The most important work of all Public Health Departments continues to be concerned with hygiene. A brave attempt by one authority to instal modern hand washing equipment in an unattended public lavatory was thwarted by hooliganism. Much more thought and detailed consideration is needed to design a hooligan-proof public lavatory. Some of the failure at present is due to lack of consultation during design stages. Lavatory cisterns need not be fixed where they can be easily damaged. Foot operated hand washing equipment is available which should give little trouble after proper installation.

Finally it should be an axiom that no person can leave a toilet without passing adequate and well maintained hand washing facilities.

Communal towels should be discontinued and replaced by paper towels, or towelling which presents a clean portion to each subsequent user. Most of us regard with horror the dirty towel or coloured towel of uncertain cleanliness which may carry all types of dirt and infection. It can only be regarded as a slur on the character of the establishment which permits such a practice to continue.

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MODERN INSTRUMENTS

It has been found very useful and economic to buy instruments and apparatus on a shared basis between my four districts. A filmstrip projector for Health Education is available. The reflectometer used for reading stains from the daily smoke filters is also available, and found to be very valuable.

The use of a photometer for determining light values is another indispensable piece of equipment. Its main use has been in determining light values in slaughterhouses when preparing slaughterhouse reports. It was found that most meat inspection had been carried out in lighting conditions below those required in the regulations. Much more use might be made of the instrument in schools, offices and other places where work requiring a good standard of lighting is carried out.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One would like to hear of progress in the production of a new scheme for the notification of infectious diseases. Complete overhaul of the present system is long overdue—all encouragement needs to be given to the discussions taking place at a high level.

A much more flexible scheme is required. For instance the reporting of all first coronary heart disease episodes would present a picture of some value if carried out for a period of twelve months.

The reporting of certain types of accidents for an experimental period might also produce some most useful results.

No information is available of the number of cases of *Brucella Abortus*. This is usually acquired by drinking raw milk and this includes T.T. tested milk which has not been pasteurised.

A tremendous field of further investigation opens up if a more flexible reporting system is used. Much is done now by personal contact with General Practitioners but more modern effective epidemiological research units could be developed which might give more useful answers to some of our problems.

Statistics for the Area are included because it is a fairly compact mixed industrial area and they can therefore give some general picture of the area of the Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Population (Estimated)	100,510
Number of Inhabited Houses	32,887
Population per Acre	5.56
Live Births Registered	1,500
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	14.92
Birth Rate (England and Wales)	16.5
Still Births Registered	44
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	28.50
Still Birth Rate (England and Wales)	20.7
Deaths Registered	999
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.94
Death Rate (England and Wales)	11.6
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	34
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Live Births) ...	22.67
Infant Mortality (England and Wales)	22.0
Neonatal Deaths	24
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	16.00
Neonatal Mortality (England and Wales) ...	15.8

RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ripley Urban District Council:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure to submit my fourth Annual Report during my present period of service with the Council. The report covers the year 1959 and indicates the various items of work undertaken by the Department.

I am pleased to report steady progress in various aspects of environmental health matters. It is often most difficult to perceive for some years what effect or good will accrue from certain actions, this is particularly true regarding sanitary improvements.

I recall some years ago congratulating myself on obtaining the provision of a piped water supply to a certain hamlet, only to find shortly afterwards, that a number of cases of zymotic disease had occurred at these premises. Whilst I am aware that the water supply could not be held responsible for these incidents, this fact could not be readily impressed upon the occupants of these dwellings.

I am personally satisfied if some public health progress is made each year. Failure to achieve this means stagnation which in turn can initiate the decline and fall of any organisation.

The amended system of improvement grants has given the Authority a wonderful opportunity to reverse the past delays and frustrations in this important section of environmental health.

The Council are to be congratulated on taking positive steps to bring about much needed improvements to the sewerage and sewage disposal systems of the urban area.

It is generally accepted that three essentials for a satisfactory life are a pure water supply, a wholesome food supply and clean air to breathe. Except for exceptional circumstances the first two of these essentials can be assured at all times. Unfortunately, the same cannot be stated about clean air. There is still much research and propaganda work needed in this urban area before positive

action can be commenced. There is little doubt that to implement a clean air policy throughout the urban area will involve a change in mode of living for many people; certain essential expenditure will also be required. These monies will, in my opinion, be promptly expended when the benefits of clean air are fully appreciated.

I would make specific reference to the value of publicity or progaganda. If a business house has a good product to market, they first sell the same by a wide publicity campaign before actually placing the article on the market. I feel that many aspects of public environmental health work requires similar treatment; we have a first class article—none better can be found—for without the means of providing good health all other material considerations are of no value.

Publicity, however, involves expenditure. I would again suggest that a sum of money be earmarked in the annual estimates for this purpose.

The scheme of replacement of the Council's refuse vehicles was taken a stage further during the year towards the goal of every Public Cleansing Officer—namely dustless loading of refuse. The advancement so far as this district is concerned was achieved by trials and the subsequent ordering of a modern type of refuse vehicle of a larger capacity. This vehicle since it has been placed into service has achieved a much cleaner and efficient method of refuse collection.

The administration of a Public Health Department can only be successful if routine work is undertaken expeditiously and efficiently. The Council are most fortunate with their staff in that they display a considerable amount of enthusiasm for the work they so ably undertake. I am personally grateful for their loyal support at all times.

I wish to express my appreciation and thanks for the support I have received from Members of the Council during the past year and for the kind assistance and co-operation from my fellow Officers of the Council. Also for the interest taken in my department's efforts on environmental health matters by the Medical Officer of Health.

HOUSING

HOUSING PROGRAMME

(a) New Dwellings

The number of new dwelling houses erected during the year was as follows:—

(i)	By the Local Authority	...	...	Nil
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	Nil
(iii)	By other Bodies	...	...	12

(b) Unfit Dwellings

The work of dealing with one of the major social evils of our time—the obsolete dwelling—continued in a satisfactory manner during 1959. The bare statement contained in the Progress Report for the year under review, as previously stated, only gives a broad outline of the duties undertaken in this direction.

I feel sure it is not appreciated the considerable amount of work which goes into the preparation of a report on any particular unfit dwelling. This, however, is only the commencement of the cycle of events. The subsequent action depends upon the factors outside your Officer's control. For example, in the case of an owner making an offer to repair an unfit dwelling, it must be considered if the offer is realistic and will in fact produce upon completion of the necessary works, a satisfactory unit of housing accommodation. Should the answer be in the affirmative and the offer is in fact accepted, the long slow process commences of checking and re-checking to be completely satisfied that the appointed builder is in fact carrying out his work according to our Schedule of Condition. Following a decision on this course of action numerous visits to the premises are necessary. I regret that the attitude of some builders and their staff is that "this is old property, the standard of work is quite immaterial." This attitude is deplorable and is often the cause of heated disputes between builders and your Officers.

Constant vigilance was again maintained throughout the Urban Area in an effort to prevent sub-standard dwellings becoming re-occupied in an unsatisfactory condition. Our efforts in this direction have saved the Ratepayers many thousands of pounds by avoiding the need for the Council to provide alternative housing accommodation.

This preventative action has also on many occasions been the means "of stopping the traffic" by sale with vacant possession of this type of premises to many unsuspecting persons, thus preventing much unnecessary suffering. During the year sixteen vacant properties were dealt with.

Quite apart from our action in this direction, the valuable publicity given to our efforts from time to time has been the means of encouraging prospective purchasers to consult us as to the possible future life of a particular dwelling before proceeding with a possible purchase.

I am of the opinion that a system of fitness certificates for dwellings over a certain age should be evolved which would require a person to be in possession of such a certificate in respect of this type of property before the same could be re-occupied following a vacancy. Such an arrangement would finally close this most unpleasant gap in the Housing Programme.

I am taking the liberty of again inserting a paragraph from my 1958 Annual Report in view of the increased importance of this matter, following difficulties the Council have already encountered during the past year in attempting to satisfactorily re-develop a site laid open by housing demolition work.

"One aspect of the housing problem gives me considerable anxiety, namely, the danger of old houses being demolished, leaving vacant sites on which re-development for housing purposes is prohibited. This problem will, in my opinion, become more obvious during the next few years when necessary housing action is undertaken in certain parts of the Urban Area, unless the Town Planning Authorities are prepared to show a more sympathetic and realistic outlook on this serious matter."

Progress Report on Unfit Dwellings

(a) Action during 1959

Type of Action	No. of Dwell-ings	Persons Con- cerned	Rehoused by Coun.	Families Found Own Accom.	Premises still Occpd.	Vacant Dwell- ings
Undertakings Accepted to Repair (Section 16(4))	10	18	1	—	7	2
Undertakings Cancelled (Repairs Completed) ...	10	19	1	—	6	3
Closing Order (in default to carry out undertaking)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing Order (with condition as to future user of premises)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing Order	27	49	2	1	17	7
Closing Order (upon failure to carry out Undertaking)	4	11	—	—	3	1
Demolition Order in lieu of Closing Order*	6	22	5	—	—	1
Demolition Order	4	6	—	1	2	1
Demolition Order (upon failure to carry out undertaking)	2	1	—	1	—	1
Premises Demolished ...	28	77	18	2	—	8
“Time and Place” Notices outstanding 31/12/58 cancelled (further “Time and Place” Notices served during 1959)	5	14	—	—	4	1
“Time and Place” Notices outstanding 31/12/59 ...	6	11	—	—	5	1
*Closing Order made pre-1959					6	
Rehoused or Vacated pre-1959					37	

(b) Progress Report on Official Housing Programme

In view of the importance of planning for several years ahead, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a circular Reference No. 2/60, in which they suggested that local authorities should take stock of their individual progress and formulate future action based on the available information.

I prepared a report on this subject and submitted the same for consideration during February of this year. In view of the extreme importance of certain aspects of this report and its effect on the future of housing in this Urban Area, I am including a summary of the same in this report:—

“The total number of unfit properties dealt with to February, 1960:—

	Housing Programme	Other Premises
Demolition Orders		
Demolished or demolition work in progress	23	9
No action to date	1	0
	—24	— 9
Closing Orders		
Vacant properties	17	3
Still occupied	15	13
	—32	—16
Undertakings		
Cancelled	12	2
Work in progress	3	1
No action up to date	6	1
	—21	— 4
“Time and Place” Notices not yet determined ...	0	4
	— 0	— 4
	77	33

Dwellings

The Official Housing Programme included	128
Represented as unfit for human habitation up to 31.1.60	77

(Several of these dwellings have in fact been repaired following the acceptance by the Council of Undertakings).

Dwellings still requiring attention in Official Housing Programme	51
Number of dwellings suitable for individual action	27

There are, however, three blocks of properties (comprising 30 dwellings, 24 of which are included in the 51 mentioned above) which in my opinion can only be satisfactorily dealt with by Clearance Area procedure. Of the remaining 6 dwellings, 4 already have operative Closing Orders and 2 have been repaired following acceptance by the Council of Undertakings.

Before an Authority can commence this mode of procedure, they must satisfy themselves that alternative accommodation is available; thus 30 dwellings must either be erected or be in course of erection for this specific purpose before Clearance Area procedure is actually commenced.

It will be noted from the above table that 33 dwellings have been dealt with since the commencement of the Official Housing Programme. Such dwellings not being included in the original programme. These dwellings, however, were found upon inspection to be in such a condition that I, the duly authorised Officer under the Act, had no alternative but to prepare a report on the said dwellings.

I am aware of a fairly large number of dwellings in the Urban Area which will require similar action during the next few years as and when circumstances permit."

It will be observed from examination of the above information that whilst the number of dwellings dealt with up to February, 1960, very nearly equalled the actual number of dwellings originally included in the Official Housing Programme, quite a number of these dwellings which have received attention were not originally in the programme.

I would again stress that due to a number of factors, three groups of dwellings can only be dealt with in these groups. Satisfactory housing action cannot, however, be contemplated until the same number of new dwellings are being provided by the Council for the specific purpose of re-housing the occupants of these particular dwellings.

I would again repeat unless early consideration is given to this matter, the present Housing Programme cannot be successfully completed.

Improvement of Existing Houses

The amended system of Improvement Grants contained in the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, became operative on the 14th June, 1959. This legislation introduced the new system of Standard Improvement Grants which certainly re-awakened what has been so far as our own Urban District was concerned, a dying cause. The effect of the new system can be readily appreciated when one bears in mind that in approximately 6 months 34 Standard Grant applications were received, 31 of which being approved as against only 3 Discretionary Grant Applications being approved by the Council.

Both types of Improvement Grants have a part to play in avoiding the further decline and decay of ageing and sub-standard dwellings. The making of a Grant in approved cases is a sound investment for the Authority.

Whilst the Standard Grant procedure is clearly laid down, the Discretionary Grant action is still capable of various interpretations. I would again make a plea for much more sympathetic consideration to be given to both types of applications.

Discretionary Grant

Formal Applications received during 1959	...	...	7
Formal Applications approved during 1959	...	...	3
Formal Applications refused during 1959	...	...	3
Formal Applications withdrawn during 1959	...	...	Nil
Formal Applications incomplete at 31/12/59	...	...	3
Formal Applications completed during 1959	...	...	5
Detailed information supplied, formal application not submitted up to 31/12/59	...	...	46
Final Value of completed improvements	...	...	£2,922
Financial payments during 1959 under Scheme	...	...	£805

Standard Grant

Formal Applications received during 1959	...	...	34
Formal Applications approved during 1959	...	...	31
Formal Applications refused during 1959	...	...	2
Formal Applications withdrawn during 1959	...	...	1
Formal Applications incompleted at 31/12/59	...	...	15
Formal Applications completed during 1959	...	...	16
Final Value of completed improvements	...	...	£3,284 2s. 5d.
Financial payments during 1959 under Scheme	...	...	£1,407 4s. 6d.

Details of Improvements included in Standard Grant Applications

Bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Hot Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Water Closet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wash Basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Food Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Rent Act, 1957 — Certificates of Disrepair

Whilst a certain amount of work was undertaken during the year under the Rent Act, 1957, the extent of this work fell well below expectation.

The Rent Act has again failed to achieve its object of giving the tenant a weapon with which to obtain a fair return for his weekly rental. The reason for this failure is simply that the procedure laid down is far too complicated for the average person to tackle; the result being he just permits his rights in this matter to go by default. The only cases which come to our notice are usually when some personal animosity exists between the two interested parties—the Landlord and Tenant.

Applications for Certificates (Form 1)	4
Authorised for issue:	
(a) In respect of some of the defects	3
(b) In respect of all the defects	1
Notice of Proposal to Issue (Form "J")	5
No decision to issue Certificate at 31/12/59	Nil
Undertakings given by Landlord (Form "K")	1
Undertakings Refused (1st Schedule)	Nil
Certificates Issued (Form "L")	5
Applications for Cancellation of Certificates	2
Objections by Tenants to Cancellation (1st Schedule)	Nil
Decisions to cancel in spite of objections by Tenant ...	Nil
Certificates Cancelled	1

Complaints

The total number of complaints received in the office during 1959 was again an increase upon the previous year.

I would again emphasise that legitimate complaints are always welcome, for by this means the general public assist my Department in functioning efficiently.

I am often astounded at the great inconvenience the public will tolerate before they are prompted to make a complaint. In such cases serious distress would be avoided by an early call at my office.

GENERAL HOUSING

DEFECTS

General Defects	31
Chimney Stack	5
House Roofs	6
Eavesgutters and Rain Pipes	5
External Walls	2
Dampness	15
Ceiling Plaster	2
Wall Plaster	3
Floors	4
Staircase	1
Window Frames	6
Doors	1
Fireplaces	4
Wash Coppers	1
Yard Surfaces	1

WATER SUPPLY

Insufficient and Defective ...	16
Soft Water Cisterns	1

WATER CLOSETS

W.C. Fittings	3
Defective Sanitary Accommodation	13
Dirty Conditions	1
Pail and Privy Closets	5

ANIMALS IMPROPER KEEPING

Dogs, Cats, etc.	5
Poultry	2

DRAINAGE

Obstructions	78
Defective Drains	40
Cesspools	3

INFESTATIONS

Rats	63
Mice	20
Beetles	28
Ants	8
Silverfish	1
Bed Bugs	2
Crickets	16
Fleas	2
Caterpillars	1
Snails	1
Woodworm	1
Dirty Conditions	7
Dustbins	147
Refuse Accumulations	8
Overcrowding	4
Industrial Smoke	2
Domestic Smoke	11
Unsound Food	1
Food Premises	5
Offensive Smells	22
Water in Cellars	10
Flooding and Pollution of Water Courses	12
Disinfestation	8
Noise Complaints	1
Miscellaneous	5
Infectious Disease	1
Temporary Dwellings	3

Repairs Completed

The following table supplies details of repairs completed following informal action, and in a few cases statutory action by your Officer. The items contained in this table can be sited as the end product of our efforts. Such actions resulting in works being carried out are often protracted or on occasions due to the willing co-operation of owners of properties in the carrying out of work without even the need for an informal letter. The co-operation of this type of public spirited owner is appreciated by all concerned.

CHIMNEY STACK		
Overhauls	...	7
New Pots provided	...	3
HOUSE ROOF		
Repaired	...	34
EAVESGUTTERS		
Repaired	...	21
RAINWATER FALLPIPES		
Repaired, renewed, cleansed		15
DAMPNESS		
Rising dampness	...	11
Penetrating Dampness	...	26
Perished brickwork	...	13
Perished Brick pointing	...	20
Ceiling Plaster	...	27
Wall Plaster	...	64
FLOORS REPAIRED		
Solid	...	7
Wooden	...	8
STAIRS		
Repaired	...	2
Handrails provided	...	1
WINDOWS		
Art. Lighting Provided	...	3
Frames Repaired	...	15
Frames Renewed	...	3
Sash Cords Repaired	...	22
DOORS		
Repaired	...	8
WASH COPPERS		
Repaired	...	2
COOKING RANGES		
Repaired	...	2
New Ranges Provided	...	6
FIREPLACES		
Repaired	...	13
FOOD STORE		
Repaired and/or Provided	...	2
SINKS AND WASH HANDBASINS		
Replaced	...	10
Defective Waste Pipes	...	6
WATER SUPPLY		
Additional or renewed	...	19
Burst Pipes	...	8
Defective Fittings	...	12
WATER IN CELLARS, Etc.		15
WATER CLOSETS		
Defective compartment	...	10
Additional provided	...	6
Compartments repaired	...	3
Pedestal	...	9
Seat	...	3
Cistern	...	3
DRAINAGE		
Additional Lengths provided		11
Obstructions Removed	...	109
Drains Repaired	...	33
Defective Fittings	...	66
OUTBUILDINGS		
Repaired	...	3
Demolished	...	2
YARD PAVING		
Repaired or provided	...	1
DUSTBINS		148
ACCUMULATION OF RUBBISH		8
SMOKE NUISANCES		
Domestic	...	8
Industrial	...	2
MINING SUBSIDENCE REPAIRS		3
RODENT PROOFING		
Proofing of Buildings	...	3
Verminous or Dirty Condi- tions Improved	...	12
KEEPING OF ANIMALS		
Improved Conditions	...	5
STANDING WATER, i.e., FLOODING		9
UNAUTHORISED CARA- VAN SITES VACATED		3

Statutory Action

The following is a summary of statutory action authorised by the Council under the relevant section of the Public Health Act, 1936. Legal action is not contemplated lightly and in fact is only considered when all normal reasonable means of persuasion have failed.

It is a regrettable failure of certain owners that they will not take action, often in their own interests without the threat of legal action being held against them. The same persons then complain of the unreasonableness of Public Officers.

The following table indicates the 1959 contemplated or actual statutory action:—

Authorised Action	No. of Premises	Notices Served	Abated	Authority Cancelled
Public Health Act, 1936.				
Section 39(1) (a) ...	1	1	2	—
Section 39(1) (b) ...	4	2	2	2
Section 75(1)	2	—	2	—
Section 93	18	10	12	8

Abatement Orders

Whilst preparations were made during the year for entry to the Local Court of Summary Jurisdiction for non-compliance with a Statutory Notice, this action could not in fact take place until 1960, due to certain legal difficulties as to proof of ownership of the property involved, the owner having failed to comply with the requirements of Section 277 of the Public Health Act, 1936. An unsuccessful case was heard in the Local Court of Summary Jurisdiction under Section 277, due to the Court not being satisfied on the evidence produced that the person cited was in fact the person in receipt of the rack rent. The person concerned did in fact complete the necessary Requisition following the completion of the Court Action.

Summary of Administrative Action

The tables included in this section of the Report supply statistical information on the many aspects of the Public Health Officer's duties. For convenience the tables are divided into the following groups:—

- (a) Inspections.
- (b) Interviews.
- (c) Correspondence.

It is recommended that the details contained in these tables be considered along with comments under the various separate headings of this Report.

(a) Inspection of the District

HOUSING

Public Health Act	...	...	504
Housing Inspection	...	...	41
Unfit Houses	...	...	453
Housing Survey	...	...	86
Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	32
Standard Grants	...	...	100
Discretionary Grants	...	...	53
Overcrowding	...	...	1
Housing Applicants	...	...	40
Council Dwellings	...	...	61

FOOD SUPPLY

Bakehouses	...	...	7
Dairies	...	...	23
Milk Distributors	...	...	28
Milk Distributors Vehicles	...	...	9
Ice Cream—Manufacture	...	...	2
Ice Cream—Retail	...	...	27
Ice Cream—Vendors	...	...	2
Preserved Foods—Manufacture	...	...	1
Preserved Foods—Retail	...	...	10
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	15
Butchers Shops	...	...	20
Slaughterhouses	...	...	261
Market Stalls	...	...	118
Mobile Sales Units	...	...	54
Retail Shops	...	...	140
Unsound Food (Visits)	...	...	50
Catering	...	...	2
Canteens	...	...	6
Food Hygiene Regulations	...	...	46

SHOPS ACT

Visits	...	...	116
Sunday Trading	...	...	37
Weekly Half-day	...	...	24

FACTORIES ACT

Factories	...	...	52
Workshops	...	...	4
Building Sites	...	...	15
Outworkers	...	...	1
Offices	...	...	6

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Clean Air Inspections	...	...	84
Drains Inspected	...	...	379
Drains Tested	...	...	49
W.C. Conversions	...	...	70
Cesspools	...	...	72
Dustbins	...	...	217
Refuse Disposal	...	...	207
Refuse Collection	...	...	145
Salvage Visits	...	...	50
Dirty Premises and Articles	...	...	10
Infectious Disease	...	...	73
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	109
Tents, Vans and Sheds Sites	...	...	61
Water Supply	...	...	53

MISCELLANEOUS

Transport	...	...	25
Cinemas and Public Entertainment	...	...	470
Licensed Premises	...	...	3
Keeping of Animals	...	...	24
Rodent Control	...	...	4
Disinfestation (Vermin)	...	...	104
Hairdressers	...	...	148
Petrol	...	...	3
	...	...	158

(b) Interviews

Officers	...	...	316
Personnel	...	...	148
Complaints	...	...	272
Owners	...	...	190
Contractors	...	...	207
Representatives	...	...	187
Miscellaneous	...	...	97

(c) Correspondence

	No. of Letters	Circulars
Public Health Act	336	2
Unfit Houses	115	—
Improvement Grants	55	—
W.C. Conversions	47	1
Food Hygiene	89	2
Milk	46	—
Trade Refuse	22	—
Housing General	45	—
Infectious Disease	7	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	31	—
Rodent Control	13	—
Petroleum	92	3
Shops Act	58	—
Factories Act	25	2
Clean Air and Smoke Emission	57	—
Rent Act	15	—
Hairdressers	7	—
Workmen	103	11
Refuse Disposal	226	—
Transport	159	5
Miscellaneous	110	1
Internal Memos	246	—

Refuse Receptacles

I have recorded on a number of occasions my comments on the most unsatisfactory legal position regarding the provision of the humble domestic item of equipment, a dustbin. Numerous legal opinions have been expressed as to the right and proper person to provide this essential piece of domestic equipment, unfortunately without one firm legal opinion emerging. The truth of this complicated position is most alarming, namely when a case of this type is discussed at a Court, the facts of that particular case only is under discussion. Therefore, it is possible for a Council to be faced with repeated legal court action in respect of each and every house in their district let at a weekly rental, to determine the right and proper person to provide a new dustbin in the event of either party (the owner or occupier) objecting to the terms of a notice served upon one of these parties under the provisions of Section 75(i) of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The only satisfactory answer to this vexed problem is to extend the cleansing service of the Council by the introduction of a Municipal Dustbin Scheme.

The Municipal Dustbin Scheme is in fact an extension of the environmental health service, and immediately the same is established removes all doubt and risks from the mind of the general public as to the provision of this particular type of receptacle.

Provision of Dustbins — Summary of Action, 1959

Informal letters		142
Legal Notices authorised (Section 75(i))	...	2
Notices served		Nil
New receptacles provided		127
New dustbins sold by Council		68

Supervision of Drainage Work

Requests for advice on details of reconstruction of drainage systems were made on many occasions during the year. The co-operation of local building contractors on this vital matter is much appreciated. Their action certainly obviates much unnecessary correspondence and expenditure by owners of properties.

The standard of new drainage works carried out by local contractors is in the main quite high. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for existing drains at many properties both old and new; the lack of supervision in the past now emphasises the need for constant vigilance in this direction.

During the next few years a large amount of reconstruction work will be required in sections of the urban area where it is well known that the existing drainage systems are either totally inadequate or non-existent.

The Surveyor and myself submitted a joint report on drainage arrangements in the urban area on the 22nd January, 1959. This report contained comments on groups of properties which could be served by a sewerage system together with comments on possible future developments of these particular areas by the Area Planning Officer. On the 11th February, 1959, I submitted a further report giving factual details of the extent of the drainage problem in respect of many properties in the urban area. On the 20th August, 1959, the Surveyor submitted a further report on the various Sewerage Disposal Works in the urban district.

The whole of these reports were subsequently considered by a Special Drainage Sub-Committee of the Council. The Council are to be congratulated on taking positive action in an effort to obtain a solution to the many problems involved by the appointment of Consulting Engineers for the purpose of preparing a report and scheme for disposal and drainage of the whole of the Ripley Urban District.

Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379
Derbyshire C.C. 1954—Section 94-5, obstructed drains cleared (fee 7s. 6d.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Loan of Drain Rods (fee 1s. 0d.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Sanitary Accommodation

I have on a number of occasions during the past few years made lengthy comments on the unsatisfactory position regarding the continued existence of a fairly large number of insanitary pail and privy closets in the urban area. During the year under review and during the period of the preparation of the Annual Financial Estimates, I supplied an up-to-date detailed report of the position. I am pleased to report that the Council have included in their Annual Estimates certain monies to permit the abolition of some of these insanitary units of closet accommodation where adequate drainage facilities exist, by the use of the legal provisions contained in Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936. This will enable action to be taken by other means than persuasion, the position having long since got past this stage with this urgent matter. I would point out that the existing voluntary system will continue in certain cases, whilst a number of cases will also receive attention under the Standard and Discretionary Grant system.

The following tables indicate the position up to the 31st December, 1959:—

Table of Sanitary Accommodation

	Pails	Privies	Waste Water Closets	Total
Conversions completed under Scheme prior to 1959	1596	265	13	1894
Completed under scheme during 1959	15	—	—	15
Completed 1959 (no grant paid)	5	—	—	5
Removed from Register 1959 (house vacated)	8	6	—	14
Approved Conversions outstanding:—				
(a) prior to 1959	39	—	—	39
(b) 1959	4	—	—	4
Register of unsatisfactory closet accommodation at 31.12.59	266	2	—	268

Classification of Insanitary Closet Accommodation in the Urban Area

	Pails	Pri- vies	Cte.	C.O. & Off. D.O.	Off. Prog.	Poss. Prog.	Not clnsd.	C'pl.	Un- sat. dr'ns	Suitable for imd. conv.	Cte.
EAST	24	—	4	8	—	4	4	—	—	12	4
WEST	15	—	4	—	8	—	—	3	4	—	—
BUTTERLEY	16	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	7	6	1
WAINGROVES	19	—	10	1	—	1	—	—	9	9	5
MAREHAY	19	1	7	3	—	11	2	4	8	5	2
AMBERGATE	102	1	4	—	8	11	3	48	30	20	3
HEAGE	71	—	13	5	1	21	6	14	13	22	7
	<u>266</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>22</u>

Details of types of dwellings at which existing insanitary accommodation is located:—

Premises

Occupied with operative Demolition or Closing Orders	17
Included in Official Housing Programme	17
Suitable for inclusion in future Housing Programme ...	51
Unsatisfactory drains or cesspools	105
No. of premises with satisfactory drainage arrange- ments (capable of immediate conversion)	76

Note: Of the 76 referred to above, 22 have been submitted to Committee for grant approval.

Temporary Dwellings—Caravans

The trend of recent years in achieving a further reduction in the number of licences issued for temporary dwellings continued during 1959.

I look forward to the day when I can report the cancellation of the licence in respect of the last unit of this type of sub-standard housing accommodation for use on a semi-permanent basis.

A caravan can be a most desirable type of accommodation for holiday purposes and also serve a very useful purpose for persons who are compelled because of their mode of employment to utilize this type of accommodation. However, the limited capacity of a caravan is most unsuitable for use as a normal residence.

The following table indicates the licensing position during 1959:—

Licences issued 1st July, 1958 (for period of 12 months)	15
Annual Licences withdrawn, Site cleared	3
Licences issued 1st July, 1958 (for limited use only, i.e., holidays)	5
Licences issued 1st July, 1959 (for period of 12 months)	13
Licences issued for limited period	4
Limited Period Licences withdrawn, Site cleared ...	2

WATER SUPPLY

Source of Supply

The water distribution in the Urban Area is obtained from three different water authorities—Derwent Valley Water Board, Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board and Belper Urban District Council.

Summary of Water Supplies to Dwellings.

		Estimated Population Involved
Number of Houses in District connected to Mains	6,640	17,945
Number of Houses in District supplied from standpipes on Mains	1	4
Number of Houses in District not supplied from standpipes or Mains ...	9	31
Number of connections made during the year:—		
(a) Existing Houses	—	
(b) New Houses	23	
(c) Other Premises	6	

Water Consumption during period 1st April, 1959 — 31st March, 1960

Derwent Valley	181,740,000
Ilkeston and Heanor	131,850,000
Belper	23,442,000

Improvement to Water and Other Services

Water Main Improvements.	Chapel Street—replaced with 6in. main.
	Leamington Street—replaced with 4in. main.
	Riversdale—new 4in. main.
Number of Burst Mains.	66.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal

		Estimated Population Involved
Number of Houses in District connected to sewers	6,316	16,811
Number of Houses in District not connected to sewers	334	1,169
Number of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing Houses	13	47
(b) New Houses	12	
(c) Other Premises	—	

I am indebted to Mr. H. Hillier, B.Eng., M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., Engineer and Surveyor, for supplying the information contained in the three preceding paragraphs in this report

Examination of Water Supplies

It is a desirable practice to obtain at fairly frequent intervals representative samples of water as distributed throughout the urban area. Unfortunately, pressure of other duties prevent an adequate number of samples being obtained. The following summary of results of samples examined from piped water supplies are, fortunately, all satisfactory for drinking purposes.

A representative summary of a chemical analysis is also included in this section of the report.

	Chemical		Bacteriological		Total
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	
Derwent Valley Water Board	4	—	16	—	20
Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board	3	—	6	—	9
Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board and Derwent Valley Water Board	2	—	2	—	4
Other sources (not intended for drinking purposes) ...	1	1	—	—	2

Chemical Analysis

Source of Supply: Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board and Derwent Valley Water Board.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Appearance in 2ft. Tube ...	Practically clear, practically colourless
pH. value	8.45
Parts per million	
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	120
Free and Saline Ammonia	0
Aluminoid Ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Very faint trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	15
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F. ...	0.20
Hardness: Temporary	30
Permanent	45
Total	75
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	Less than 0.05
Available Chlorine	0

Result: The results of chemical analysis afford no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution.

RODENT AND VERMIN CONTROL

Rodent Destruction

The work of a small but important section of my Department was again conducted in a most efficient manner. Whilst the action of this section is undertaken in a quiet manner, the effectiveness of this service, I feel, is indicated by the promptness with which the public appeal for action upon noticing the presence of rodents in or near their premises.

Summary of Rodent Destruction Work, Period 1st April, 1959 — 31st December, 1959

	Type of Property				
	1	2	3	4	5
		Dwelling Houses including Council Houses	All other Business Premises	Total of Cols. 1, 2 and 3	Agricul- tural
Number of properties inspected as a result of:	Local Authority				
(a) Notification	12	35	20	67	1
(b) Survey under the Act	—	270	84	354	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	34	600	350	984	50
Number of properties inspected which are found to be infested with:—					
(a) Rats Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	10	62	9	81	1
(b) Mice: Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	2	6	11	19	—

It will be noted that the information supplied above deals with a period of 9 months only. This has arisen due to a further change in the recording system requested by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It is hoped that no further change will be requested from this source to enable the records to maintain some continuity.

Maintenance Treatment of Sewers

The regular and most necessary protective action in destruction of rodents in sewers continued during the year; the treatments being carried out at vital periods in the rodent life cycle.

The results of the treatments (whilst only being test baits of a limited number of manholes situated on the Council's sewerage system) indicates that the rodent population of the sewers in the Urban Area is being kept in check.

Summary of Treatments

Date	Total No. Manholes	No. not Baited	No. Baited	Pre-bait C.	takes P.	Total Takes	N.T.
December, 1959 ...	520	454	66	5	—	5	61
June, 1959 ...	520	469	51	1	2	3	48
March, 1959 ...	509	453	56	—	—	25	31
June, 1958 ...	509	475	34	4	7	3	31
December, 1957 ...	509	447	62	7	3	10	52
May, 1957 ...	509	447	62	26	13	39	23
November, 1956	509	457	52	13	13	26	26
March, 1956							
(Test Bait)	509	433	46	—	19	19	27
March, 1956 ...	509	401	108	27	5	32	76

Disinfestation

Treatments undertaken during 1959

Flour Beetle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cacao Bean Moth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Earwigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Crickets	...	...	..	...	...	...	64
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Caterpillars	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Number of Packets of Insect Powder issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

Included in the disinfestation work undertaken during the year were two cases of an unusual nature which warrant comment. The larvae of Ephestia Elutella (cacao bean moth) was located in chocolate at a local food premises. From investigation, the opinion was formed that the infestation had been spread locally (a wide variety of chocolate products being found to be infested). In addition to the disinfestation work undertaken by my staff during and after the inspection of the food stocks held at these premises, the services of a professional firm of national repute were also enlisted to carry out specialized disinfestation work.

The second case occurred at a food premises and involved flour beetle larvae. Again the infestation was widespread in various food products containing flour.

No doubt the above cases can be attributed in the main to the exceptional warm weather of the 1959 summer.

Infectious Diseases

Library Books Disinfected	...	...	...	27
Notices to Librarians	...	...	..	6
Infectious Disease Inquiries	...	...	..	9
Specimens collected—				
(a) Food	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Human	...	...	...	43

CLEAN AIR

The work in connection with the vital effort to bring about a cleaner and purer atmosphere we all breathe cannot be recognised as spectacular or even conclusive. The action taken can be divided under a number of headings:—

(a) Publicity

No opportunity is missed to stress the need for positive action in support of this important subject. Comments are made to industrialists and householders on the efficient use of fuel which should also contribute to a reduction in atmospheric pollution. The excellent publicity material produced by the National Society for Clean Air was used on a number of occasions at local Exhibitions, also being exhibited on the publicity hoarding attached to the Town Hall.

(b) Administrative Action

Upon receipt of complaints regarding alleged smoke nuisances, steps were taken to investigate the same, and if the complaints were found to be justified suitable remedial action was recommended.

During the latter part of the year a number of applications for prior approval of new furnaces were made under Section 3 of The Clean Air Act, 1956. The receipt of an application in each case involved lengthy negotiations to obtain the inclusion in the proposed heating system of suitable safeguards in an effort to prevent problems arising at a later date. A number of the recommendations were, in fact, devised to safeguard the efficient working of these installations.

The continued co-operation between your Officer and the Alkali Inspector regarding the serious smoke problems which arise from certain local scheduled processes under the Provisions of Section 17 of the Act, are of mutual benefit to all concerned.

(c) Up-to-date Data on Clean Air

I have previously expressed my appreciation for the opportunity of attending the various meetings of the National Society for Clean Air. The rate of progress of technical knowledge on this vital subject is so great that the attendance at all possible Clean Air Meetings is imperative if your Officer is to be in possession of the full facts to enable him to carry out his statutory duties in a satisfactory manner.

The exchange of views and opinions facilitated by attendance at the North-East Derbyshire Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee between Officers and Members of constituent authorities of this important Committee is most useful.

I would also make a comment on the attendance at the International Conference of the National Society for Clean Air held in London during November, 1959; this was a memorable occasion. When the full report of this Conference is ultimately published, the information contained therein will form a comprehensive text book on the subject of Clean Air and as such will be invaluable.

I am very grateful to the Council for electing me to membership on behalf of the Council to the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies re Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. I look forward to obtaining much useful information from this Conference.

In an effort to further our technical knowledge on this subject both your Public Health Officers have undertaken a course of studies at Nottingham on this subject in their own time and expense.

(d) Future Development

The continuation of the most vexed and complicated problem of the "Miners' Concessionary Fuel Scheme" is still the greatest obstacle preventing serious consideration being given to the declaration of Smoke Control Areas in this urban area and similar types of districts. It is hoped that a satisfactory solution can be found to this problem in the near future. Such a solution would enable positive action to be taken in the next step of cleaning up the atmosphere and also would enable the utilization of our so valuable national resources in a much more efficient and economic manner.

(e) Statistical Evidence of Atmospheric Pollution

The work in obtaining data as to the extent of atmospheric pollution in the urban area increased during the year by the establishment of the second Recording Station containing two instruments—a deposit gauge and a sulphur dioxide instrument.

The information obtained from these Recording Stations is forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for inclusion in the national survey figures, which in turn are published in a monthly bulletin. Thus it will be appreciated that our local efforts are of national as well as local interest.

The local records obtained will only be capable of reasonable interpretation when they are considered over a fairly lengthy period of several years. The information will be invaluable when consideration is given to the establishment of Smoke Control Areas.

The statistical information we are obtaining at the moment is still incomplete without details being obtained of pollution on a more day to day basis. This additional information can be obtained by the provision of one or more further instruments. The type of instrument I have in mind—a volumetric instrument—will supply a daily record of the visible pollution at a given location. The actual details of the pollution can be calculated by the use of a reflectometer instrument recently purchased for the joint use by a number of neighbouring authorities. An advantage of this type of equipment being that apart from the initial cost of purchasing the equipment, very little expenditure is involved in maintenance, nor are costly Analyst's fees required.

I hope the Council will see fit to include the cost of at least one volumetric instrument in the next Annual Estimates.

Atmospheric Recording Station No. 1

Month	No. of Days	Rainfall (in ins.)	Deposited Matter		Total Solids (Tons per sq. mile)	Sulphur Mg. of SO3 per day coll'td by 100 sq. cm. of Batch Pb. 2
			Total Water Insble. Matter (Tons per sq. mile)	Total Water Solble Matter (Tons per sq. mile)		
January	32	2.46	4.04	5.66	9.70	3.33
February	26	0.20	4.01	2.88	6.89	3.85
March	(Deposit Gauge damaged by vandalism during Easter Holiday)					3.16
April	(Deposit Gauge damaged—awaiting replacement equipment)					2.61
May	31	0.31	4.97	3.14	8.11	1.88
June	30	0.76	9.37	4.51	13.88	1.31
July	30	1.47	5.63	4.64	10.27	1.15
August	32	0.80	5.60	3.81	9.41	1.15
September	30	0.16	7.95	3.31	11.26	1.97
October	30	2.42	8.05	4.97	13.02	2.23
November	30	2.85	6.69	6.29	12.98	4.28
December	31	4.04	6.56	8.68	15.24	3.53

Atmospheric Recording Station No. 2

This Station, situated at the Water Works, was brought into operation on the 1st October, 1959. The instruments placed at this Station are the same as those already in use at the Ripley Manufacturing Co. Ltd. site, namely, a Deposit Gauge and Sulphur Dioxide Instrument.

Month	No. of Days	Rainfall (in ins.)	Deposited Matter		Total Solids (Tons per sq. mile)	Sulphur Mg. of SO3 per day coll'td by 100 sq. cm. of Batch Pb. 2
			Total Water Insble. Matter (Tons per sq. mile)	Total Water Solble Matter (Tons per sq. mile)		
October	30	2.16	4.84	3.23	8.07	1.43
November	30	2.71	4.00	3.90	7.90	2.21
December	31	3.89	4.44	5.40	9.84	2.08

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACTS, 1928-1936

During the year steps were taken to commence detailed surveys of petroleum installations in the urban area to ascertain to what extent they fall short of the standard Code of Principles for Construction and Licensing Conditions as adopted by the Council from the Home Office Model Code.

The task of carrying out detailed surveys, preparation of schedules, testing of all petroleum tanks and supervision of the necessary improvement works will be a formidable one and one which will occupy a considerable amount of time. Nevertheless, this duty must be carried out, not only to satisfy our legal obligations, but also to take all possible steps to remove the means of a serious accident occurring at a petroleum installation, similar to the unfortunate incident in the West Country a few years ago, which involved several persons losing their lives, and was, I understand, the direct cause of the present Code of Practice being formulated.

The co-operation of the proprietors of petroleum installations in bringing their premises up to standard is much appreciated.

I again continued the practice of obtaining an annual Electrical Certificate certifying that the petroleum installations using electrical energy satisfied the I.E.E. Regulations for the electrical equipment of buildings. This step is a safety precaution.

No. of Licences to store Petroleum	54
Total quantity of Petroleum stored	69,700 Galls.
No. of Licences issued to store Petroleum Mixture	5
Total quantity of Petroleum Mixture stored under Licence	250 galls.
Fees collected for Petroleum and Petroleum Mixture Licences	£49 10s. 0d.
No. of new Licences to store Petroleum	1
Capacity of New Licence to store Petroleum	4,000 galls.
No. of Licences to store Carbide of Calcium ...	2
Total quantity of Carbide of Calcium stored under Licence	30 cwts.
Fees collected for Carbide of Calcium Licences	£1 0s. 0d.
Inspections made under Regulations	158

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Inspections to Factories and Workshops during 1959 numbered 56. A summary of the register of Factories in operation in the Urban Area is given below:—

(a) Factories

Engineers	8	Hosiery	3
Colliery Pumping Station ...	1	Dyers and Finishers ...	1
Foundry and Welding ...	1	Plastic Goods	1
Brick and Silicon Works ...	3	Printers	2
Lime Kilns	1	Upholstery	1
Concrete Works	2	Salvage Baling	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs ...	27	Bakehouses	6
Sawmills	2	Pasteurising Plant ...	1
Joiners	10	Food Preparation ...	9
Firewood Dealers	1	Millinery	1
Plumbing, etc.	1	Boot Repairs	4
Textiles	4	Watch Repairs	1

(b) Workshops

Electrical	5
Joinery	1
Plumbing	2

(c) Outworkers

(13) (14) Wearing Apparel ...	41
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SHOPS ACT, 1950

It was again found necessary to issue a number of warning letters to small traders for non-compliance in all respects with the requirements of the Act.

Unfortunately if this trend of non-compliance continues, it will be necessary to recommend litigation against the persistent offenders.

Details of the annually revised Register of Shops is supplied:—

Register of Shops, 1959

Grocery	58	Firegrate and Builders' Supplies	16
Off-Licence and Minerals ...	2	Paints and Wallpaper ...	5
Off-Licence and Grocery ...	4	Ironmonger and Hardware	6
Off-Licence and General Stores	5	Toys and Fancy Goods ...	3
General Stores	17	Sadler and Leather	1
Greengrocers	16	Shoes, Sales	9
Bread and Confectionery ...	6	Furniture	9
Confectionery	1	Dry Cleaners	6
Cafe	3	Drapers	32
Butchers	16	Garage and Sundries ...	19
Wet Fish only	3	Cycle Dealers	5
Fried Fish and Chips	9	Market Gardeners	5
Corn Merchant	1	Photographer	2
Library and Books	2	Miscellaneous	6
Printer and Stationery ...	3	Shoe Repairs	6
Newsagent, Fancy Goods ...	9	Snack Bar	6
Tobacco and Sweets	8	Music Stores	1
Hairdressers (Gents)	8	Pet Shops	1
Hairdressers (Ladies) ...	10	Soft Furnishings	5
News Offices and Agents ...	2	Sports Goods	3
Chemist	3	Travel Agents	1
Watch Repairs and Jeweller	3	Wool Stores	4
Electric and Radio	14	Multiple Store	1

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

Rag, Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One name appears on the register under the provisions of the Act—a local furniture dealer.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

One Licence was again issued during the year under the Act. I have repeatedly commented on the total inadequacy of this legislation to enable Officers to deal with persistent offenders who are at the present time outside the scope of legislation.

Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954

Section 146, Registration of Hairdressers

During the year very little action was taken in respect of this type of premises. The detailed inspections undertaken during previous years have contributed to the high standard of hygiene practiced at the local hairdressers' premises.

Register of Hairdressers

Registrations approved during 1959	...	1
Registrations cancelled during 1959	...	1
Register at 31st December, 1959:—		
Ladies		10
Ladies and Gents		2
Gents		6

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Food Hygiene Regulations

Efforts were successfully made during the year to further improve the standards of hygiene facilities at many of the local food premises. The co-operation of local food traders in meeting in full my requests for hygiene and other improvements is greatly appreciated, particularly by the general public following the completion of the improvement works.

Every opportunity is taken to enlist support for this type of improvement as it becomes known that reconstruction works are proposed at a particular food premises.

Unfortunately, the provision of modern hygiene amenities does not in itself ensure first-class handling of food. The co-operation of the food handler is most necessary in this direction. The widespread publicity in all spheres has been a great help to your Officer in carrying out this aspect of his duties. The general public are now, more than ever before, very food hygiene conscious and, I am pleased to observe, are quick to point out to food handlers incorrect or unsatisfactory methods employed by them. To assist in the publicity effort, the Town Hall display board has often been utilized for food hygiene publicity displays; whilst similar material is issued to the food trade at intervals for display on their own premises.

I have already mentioned the use of small public health exhibitions at the local library. The subject of food hygiene has been dealt with on occasions and, I understand, has created considerable interest.

Details of the actual types of food premises in the urban area will be found under the Register of Shops on an adjoining page.

The following table indicates the number and type of premises and persons who are registered or licensed under various items of food legislation:—

**Registered Persons and Premises under Food and
Drugs Legislation**

Ice Cream—Manufacture and Sale Cancellation	1
Ice Cream—Manufacture and Sale	2
Ice Cream—Sale only	58
Ice Cream—For Sale, New Registrations, 1959	2
Transfer or Amendment Registrations, 1959	5
Preserved Foods—Manufacture	13
Slaughterhouses Licensed July, 1959	4
Slaughtermen Licensed for 1 year	19

Details of the inspections made in connection with the functions undertaken at these premises will be found on page 35.

Unsound Food

The following summarized list indicates the number and types of articles of food inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption:—

	lbs.
48 tins of Corned Beef	229
24 tins of Tongue	110 $\frac{3}{4}$
34 tins of Ham	293 $\frac{1}{2}$
24 tins Various Prepared Meats	29 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 doz. Polonies	14
12 tins of Chicken	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 jar of Minced Turkey	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
6 tins of Fruit Juices	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
	lbs.
4 tins of Steak	4
— Beef	1
— Argentine Chilled Beef	62
717 tins of Vegetables	696 $\frac{1}{4}$
29 tins of Soup	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
1,392 tins of Fruit	1,457 $\frac{3}{4}$
193 tins of Milk	91 $\frac{3}{4}$
45 tins of Cream	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 tins of Cheese	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 pkts. of Cheeselets	—
18 pkts. of Currants	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Dried Fruit	28
2 jars of Jam	2
1 jar of Marmalade	1
14 jars of Mincemeat	32
— Sago	4
— Mackerel	14
59 tins of Fish	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 Jars of Cockles	—
12 bottles of Pickles	—
21 bags of Potatoes	1,176
1 pkt. of Grape Nut Flakes	$\frac{1}{4}$
5 pkts. Kellogs Bran Flakes	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
479 pkts. of Biscuits	235
5 pkts. of Flour	5
21 pkts. of Chocolate Sandwich	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 pkts. of Coconut Mallows	—
54 Assorted Cakes	—
4 Swiss Rolls	—
2 doz. Eccles Cakes	—
300 Cherry Cakes	—
1 doz. Plum Puddings	3
6 pkts. Trifle Slice	—
12 pkts. of Shredded Coconut	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
73 bars of Chocolate	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

3 tins of Ovaltine Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	—
37 pkts. of Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	45
1 pkt. of Potato Crisps	...	...	...	...	...	—
3 pkts. of Pork Dripping	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Weight Condemned						
during 1959 2 tons 0 cwts. 3 qrs. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.						

For comparisons, I have included the approximate weights of unsound food condemned and disposed of by the Department during the past 5 years.

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1958	...	...	6	15	3	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1957	...	...	1	6	0	23
1956	...	...	1	11	2	25
1955	...	...	2	12	—	24
1954	...	...	2	19	3	3

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The County Analyst, Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., has supplied the following information on behalf of the Derbyshire County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority for this Urban Area:—

“83 samples, including 14 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Ripley Urban District Council during the year 1959.

“A sample of Pasteurised Milk retailed by a Dairy Co. contained added water. Samples in course of delivery to the Dairy were also watered and proceedings were taken against the farmer. The defendant was fined £40, together with £4 4s. 0d. costs, at Ripley Court on the 23rd November last.

“Two samples of Apples of Italian origin were contaminated with lead somewhat in excess of the limit recommended for foods. A further sample of one brand was classed as satisfactory. An attempt to test further samples of the second brand was not successful as they could not be found on sale.

“The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.”

Meat Inspection Service

The following table supplies details of the animals slaughtered and inspected at two of the three licensed slaughterhouses in the Urban Area during 1959. One hundred per cent. meat inspection was maintained throughout the year. Whilst our local throughput is small in comparison with some of the neighbouring authorities, the number of visits to carry out the inspection duties are relatively high.

Summary of Animals Slaughtered, Inspected and Incidence of Disease Found

	Killed	Inspected	Other No.	No. found diseased.		T.B.
				%	No.	%
Beasts (other than cows)	77	77	13	16.88	6	8.57
Cows	21	21	6	23.31	5	2.33
Calves	3	3	—	—	—	—
Sheep and Lambs	519	519	24	3.62	—	—
Swine	272	272	9	3.31	3	1.11

Summary of Disease Found and Parts of Animals Affected

Disease	Part	Affected	Animals Affected			Sheep and Lambs
			Cattle	Calves	Pigs	
Tuberculosis	Head	...	4	—	4	—
	Lungs	...	10	—	3	—
	Heart	...	—	—	3	—
	Liver	...	2	—	3	—
Pneumonia	Lungs	...	—	—	5	1
Distomatosis	Liver	...	10	—	—	12
	Part Liver	...	7	—	—	4
Abscesses	Liver	...	2	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	Liver	...	2	—	—	—
Strongylii						
Infection	Lungs	...	—	—	—	3
Blood Engorged	Lungs	...	—	—	2	—
Parasites	Liver	...	—	—	2	3
	Part Liver	...	—	—	1	1
Telangiectasis	Liver	...	1	—	—	—

Milk Distributors Register

Licensed Distributors of Milk	12
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms)	2
Dealers' Licences (T.T. Milk)	12
Dealers' Licences (Pasteurised Milk)	10
Dealers' Licences (Sterilized Milk)	7

Milk Examination

25 samples of milk were submitted to the laboratory for examination during 1959, the following being details of the results:—

	Grade of Milk							
	T.T.		T.T. Past.		Past.		Ster.	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Phosphatase ...	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—
Methylene Blue	3	—	4	—	5	—	—	—
Turbidity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Biological ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Milk (Special Designation Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk) Regulations

I have been advised by the County Health Inspector that 14 samples of pasteurised milk were obtained during 1959 from the local pasteurisation plant. All samples satisfied the phosphatase and methylene blue tests.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Personnel

On no occasion during the financial year under review was it necessary to employ the full authorised labour force of 28 workmen for the Public Cleansing Department. The average weekly labour force for the year was 25.7, whilst the average labour force at work during the year was 23.6.

During the year 10 changes in personnel took place. These changes were partly brought about by several of the long service members of the Public Cleansing Department Staff reaching and, in fact, retiring from the Department. These men have, for many years, given yeoman service to the Council and their replacement by men of similar calibre will present some difficulty. I also wish to make particular reference to the retirement of the Public Cleansing Foreman, who had served the Council for 38 years. The Foreman had seen and taken an active part in the development of the Public Cleansing Service through its various stages from the old horse and cart period up to the very recent preparation work for the introduction of the more modern type of large capacity refuse vehicle.

Sickness Records

The members of the Cleansing Staff are to be congratulated for again considerably reducing the number of hours lost for various reasons. The total number of hours lost has been reduced during the past three years in a most remarkable manner as will be noted from the following comparisons:—

1955/56 — 7,835½ hours lost. 1959/60 — 3,170 hours lost.

I am particularly grateful for the loyal support of the workmen in achieving such a low loss of time for unpaid sickness and other time lost. It is hoped that this record can be maintained.

Sickness and Absenteeism Records

Total possible working hours of all staff: 57,324.

	Time Lost	% of Total poss. hours	Time Lost 1958	% for 1958
Sickness (Paid) ...	2,520	4.39	3,296	5.64
Sickness (Unpaid) ...	263	0.45	1,571	2.68
Other Time Lost ...	387	0.67	345	0.59
	3,170	5.51	5,212	8.91

Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of domestic refuse was undertaken throughout the year. The Public Cleansing Service, however, becomes severely strained after authorised statutory Bank Holidays and during the periods of staggered annual holidays.

The present system of staggered summer holidays warrants consideration with a view to at least one week's holiday being taken during the light refuse yield period; a suitable week for this purpose would be August Bank Holiday week. By this means the whole of the staff could be on leave at one and the same time. This particular problem will become more acute over the next few years as the various workmen become entitled to the three additional days annual holiday upon completion of ten years service with one or more Local Authority.

I would again refer to the ever-increasing number of premises from which we are requested to collect more than one refuse receptacle. Whilst I am aware of exceptional circumstances which may cause additional refuse to accumulate at a particular premises, the continued spread of these arrangements will result in the Public Cleansing Service becoming more costly.

Publicity on this subject on a national basis has encouraged many people to increase their refuse yield. The type and variety of articles placed for collection by the Council is simply astounding. I understand that housewives are actually encouraged by certain publications to parcel up their refuse in perfectly good clean paper and cardboard before depositing the same in the dustbin. The same persons who create these difficulties if confronted with an account to meet the additional expenditure incurred would, I feel sure, make indignant comments on the subject.

Transport

Equipment.—I feel it is most important that I again repeat my considered opinion regarding the establishment of a Mechanical Equipment Renewal Fund. Such a Fund is an excellent scheme for financing the purchase of mechanical and other equipment, and one which is adopted by most progressive and farsighted local authorities. Such a system has several advantages, and once properly established will become an asset to an authority.

The preparation work following the decision of the Council to purchase a larger refuse collection vehicle was carried out during the last financial year. The vehicle, a Dennis Paxit 18 cubic yard, was, in fact, delivered on the 10th April, 1960.

Experience up to the time of preparing this report (August, 1960) has proved the machine to be a valuable asset for a number of reasons:—

1. Including a more satisfactory and hygienic mode of refuse collection.
2. The very considerable increased capacity with resultant reduction in working time lost for travelling from points of collection to disposal.
3. The working conditions of the operatives on the machine have improved beyond all recognition.

I look forward to the day when the side load refuse vehicle will be dispensed with for rear loading vehicles.

The progressive replacement of all types of mechanical equipment is most necessary. To satisfactorily achieve this goal consideration must be given to the operational duties of a particular piece of equipment, together with any possible maintenance difficulties which may occur with the said equipment. In recommending a particular type of equipment every effort is made to continue the policy of standardisation in makes and types of equipment whenever possible. After due consideration has been given to these and other relevant aspects, a definite recommendation can be made for consideration in conjunction with the annual estimates.

During recent years this mode of operation has resulted in a number of items of equipment which are now giving excellent service. Others items, however, I feel, are not being utilised to the best advantage, and may in due course result in additional expenditure falling upon the Council. Whilst commenting on the subject of equipment I would suggest for future consideration, examination be given to the need for a dual purpose machine to deal with the important duty of cleansing road gullies and emptying of cesspools. The present mode of dealing with the former duty cannot on any grounds be recommended whilst the latter service continues to expand at an alarming rate with the ever-increasing number of large capacity cesspools being installed at various points in the urban area.

Maintenance.—Various difficulties were encountered during the year in the proper and regular maintenance of several items of mechanical equipment. Arising from a report to a Sub-Committee of the Council on this subject, various amendments to procedure were adopted. I am pleased to report with the co-operation of the personnel concerned, the position in this matter is very much improved. I feel a further improvement, however, could be effected if particularly smaller items of equipment were stored at the place of maintenance. This would enable

attention to be given to this equipment at any convenient time rather than as often occurs when a fault is discovered by an operative during the use of the equipment on urgent work.

Trade Waste

The fee for collection of trade waste from certain business premises remained at £1 12s. 6d. for each additional receptacle. The total amount collected from this source again increased during the financial year 1959/60. A portion of this increase, however, can be attributed to collection of fees for a period of 18 months, to enable the expiry date for these fees to be at the conclusion of each financial year, in lieu of the former arrangement of an expiry date in mid-year.

The number of trade waste units for which fees are collected increased from 15 in 1958/59 to 29 in 1959/60.

I would again emphasize the inequality of this trade waste system. The anomalies which exist require to be corrected as speedily as possible. There are only two solutions to this problem:—

- (i.) For legislation to be introduced to permit fees to be collected from all premises irrespective of type or size, which have more than one refuse receptacle; or
- (ii.) To abolish all trade charges and make the collection of products of trade for profit part of the normal cleansing duties of a local authority.

Financial Year, 1959/60 — 1958/59

	1959/60			1958/59		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Trade Refuse Income	109	13	9	52	0	0
Fees for disposal of loads of rubbish	31	5	0	24	0	0

Refuse Disposal

The character of refuse collected continues to change. No doubt this change can in part be attributed to the general change in the mode of living and employment of many people in the urban area, together with the gradual adoption of the use of smokeless fuel. Both these factors have resulted in a reduction in the ash content of the domestic refuse. The change can best be illustrated by comparisons of check weights of refuse for a particular week.

Weight of refuse collected in one week:—

	Tons	Cwts.
March, 1956	143	6
February, 1960	114	11

One effect of this change being that the disposal problems are increased; the refuse now contains a greater proportion of combustible material, thus increasing the fire risk and rendering the effective insect control of the refuse disposal points much more difficult.

It is unfortunate that the majority of this combustible material is waste paper mixed in with the domestic refuse. The co-operation of housewives in keeping all waste paper separate would be a great assistance to the Council, not only in dealing with the matters mentioned above, but would also enable the waste paper to be kept in a suitable condition for baling purposes, thus increasing the revenue from this source and in turn making a contribution to the rates.

Difficulties have again been experienced in dealing with the problem of surface water drainage from the adjoining land. A major scheme is necessary to obviate this problem for all times. The necessary expenditure to cover this work will be a sound investment, providing continuity of tipping on this site can be maintained by an extension in the near future of the present limited area.

Reclamation of Refuse — Salvage

The total quantity of salvage collected and sold during the Financial Year 1959/60 again increased. Unfortunately, the sale value of various types of salvage was reduced, thus the income from this source just failed to reach the previous year's total.

It is interesting to note that through the Salvage Bonus Scheme the personnel employed in the Department received a share in the value of the salvage sold during the year to the extent of £537.

During the next financial year it will be essential to consider the replacement of the worn out electrically operated paper baler, if a breakdown in this section of the service is to be avoided.

Cesspool Cleansing Service

The total number of cesspools has reduced during the year by the completion of the new length of sewer to serve the property at The Chase, Ambergate. The gallonage collected from these cesspools was very quickly replaced by increased gallonage from enlarged and new cesspools. The capacity of each new or enlarged cesspool is increased to a more realistic one of not less than three thousand gallons per unit of accommodation. The full extent of this tendency may not be felt for some time. However, during the current year at least nine of these larger capacity cesspools are under construction. This increased gallonage will place a serious strain on this service.

It is essential that the standard established during the past few years for regular and systematic cleansing of cess-pools in the urban area be maintained. In view of the increased calls upon the service I feel this can only be achieved by the provision of additional equipment as already referred to under the section of this report dealing with transport and equipment. It must be borne in mind that any recommendations for new sewerage systems will unfortunately take several years to materialise.

Nightsoil Service

These necessary but unpleasant duties of dealing with the contents of the objectionable pail closets from that structure at the bottom of the garden—shunned by all people—is now dealt with on two nights per week. In order that these duties may be spread over as many persons as possible, a rota system now works on a monthly basis, whereby the younger members of the Public Cleansing Staff take turns on these duties, thus a fairly long period will elapse before a particular man is called upon to carry out these most unpleasant duties.

Statistics

The statistical information given in the following tables supplies details of the financial and operational efficiency of the Public Cleansing Department.

Despite several increases in the costs of operating the refuse collection and disposal service during the year, the overall cost of the service was reduced by £322 19s. 2d. (the increases mentioned above include wages £493 17s. 6d. and materials £96 13s. 10d.).

The profit of £611 on salvage sales for 1958/59 was only slightly reduced to £561 for the financial year under review. These satisfactory figures have been achieved despite several reductions in the value of the waste material for disposal during the year. The overall tonnage of salvaged material handled, however, increased from 400 tons 15 cwts. to 408 tons 2 cwts. during the present year.

The operational cost of the various items of mechanical equipment maintained by my Department discloses several interesting points. The overall cost of equipment operated by the Public Cleansing Department diminished during the year by £913. A proportion of this reduction can be accounted for by the considerable reduction in loan charges on older vehicles. This variable factor could and should be avoided by the adoption of a mechanical equipment replacement fund.

The high cost of operating certain of the vehicles should be noted:—

MRB-918—Dennis Refuse Vehicle—includes a sum of £142 6s. 0d. for a service engine. This vehicle is 12 years old.

557-CRA—Dennis Cesspool Emptying Machine—includes a sum of £36 2s. 0d. for replacement cesspool hoses.

158-BRA—Bedford-Lacre Sweeper—the cost of replacing the sweeping brushes at very frequent intervals is included in the sum of £320 19s. 3d. for spare parts; whilst the wages charges to this particular vehicle are also relatively high, due to the very necessary frequent maintenance of this vehicle.

308-CRB—Dennis Heron Truck—the item of £342 17s. 2d. for spares and £134 3s. 7d. for labour is exceptionally high for a vehicle 4 years old. The reason for this excessive cost has been the subject of a report to a special Sub-Committee of the Council, to which reference has already been made.

The nett cost of all sections of the Cleansing Service shows a reduction of £272 despite the several increases which have occurred during the year.

STATISTICS

TABLE 1

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS

SANITARY CLEANSING

	1959/60		1958/59	
	£	£	£	£
Wages, Superannuation, Insurance, etc.—				
Collection and Disposal ...	10,483		9,849	
Cesspools	633		622	
Nightsoil	551		699	
Privies	19		22	
	—	11,686	—	11,192
Haulage	3,297		4,210	
Rents	25		25	
Protective Clothing	62		—	
Dustbins	103		133	
Tools and Sundries	183		101	
Sanitary Bin Trucks	—		18	
	—	3,670	—	4,487
		15,356		15,679

Salvage—

Wages	1,496		1,335	
Superannuation, Insurance	286		301	
Haulage	248		443	
Sundries	138		106	
Proportion of Salaries and Establishment	80		81	
	—	2,248	—	2,266

INCOME

Sanitary Cleansing—

Sale of Dustbins	120		142	
Miscellaneous	2		20	
Trade Refuse	110		52	
Refuse Disposal Fees	31		24	
	—	263	—	238

Salvage—

Sale of Salvage	2,809		2,803	
Miscellaneous	—		74	
	—	2,809	—	2,877

TABLE 2

GENERAL EFFICIENCY STATISTICS

	Number	Loads	Tonnage
Dustbins (weekly collection)	6,819	2,977	6,054
Privies (collected when necessary) ...	8	10	20
Cesspools (monthly service)	153	1,836	4,590
Pails (weekly collection)	294	102	255
Salvage (all forms)	—	486	364

Average haul to Disposal Point—2½ miles

THE UNIT COSTS FOR VARIOUS SERVICES

	1957	1958	1959
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For each dustbin emptied	1 14 11	1 12 10	1 11 9
For each Privy emptied	1 10 8	2 15 7	3 9 7
For each Pail emptied	2 15 1	2 14 2	2 19 3
For each Cesspool emptied	7 13 5	8 15 2	8 11 9
Collection of 1 ton Refuse	1 16 1	1 17 9	1 15 9
Disposal of 1 ton Refuse	0 14 11	0 3 4	0 4 8
Cost per 1,000 population:—			
Refuse Collection	577 18 4	632 12 4	620 11 4
Refuse Disposal	82 1 8	55 13 5	81 15 2

TABLE 3

RECLAMATION OF REFUSE—DISPOSAL OF SALVAGED MATERIALS

	1958			1959		
	T. C. Q. P.	£ s. d.		T. C. Q. P.	£ s. d.	
Waste Paper	281 6 1 27	2280 17 0		303 10 0 18	2375 1 7	
Ferrous Metals ..	101 18 2 0	396 4 5		87 5 2 0	213 17 0	
Textiles	17 10 0 11	200 7 9		16 11 0 21	163 18 5	
Non-Ferrous Metals	— — — —	— — —		— 9 3 18	48 1 3	
Rubber	— — — —	— — —		— 5 4 0	1 17 4	
Bottles (321 dozen)	— — — —	— — —		— — — —	6 4 5	
	400 15 0 10	£2877 9 2		408 2 2 9	£2809 0 0	

TABLE 4

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES

Type:	Dennis	Dennis	Dennis Diesel	Ferguson Tractor	Dennis Diesel	Bedford
Registration No.:	MRB-918	NRA-229	ORB-894	PRB-372	557-CRA	ACH-247
Petrol and Oils ...	£ s. d. 196 18 6	£ s. d. 140 18 10	£ s. d. 209 19 5	£ s. d. 79 16 2	£ s. d. 191 5 10	£ s. d. 86 1 2
Licences and						
Insurances	45 3 8	45 3 7	50 7 10	8 3 1	49 5 6	14 18 1
Loan Charges ...	— — —	— — —	221 12 10	— — —	406 10 11	— — —
Spares ...	259 10 2	37 16 10	14 3 1	40 0 2	184 16 8	36 1 8
Wages ...	88 2 10	66 1 3	81 19 8	61 7 8	129 4 2	41 3 1
Tyres ...	50 10 6	19 7 4	21 15 9	34 3 0	9 0 6	0 8 11
Garage Costs ...	44 7 7	38 17 8	45 19 5	37 15 10	59 0 10	16 15 6
Stock ...	3 18 6	3 8 9	4 0 3	3 14 0	5 5 1	1 6 9
Insurance	— — —	— — —	5 9 2	13 12 10	— — —	15 8 6
Income	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	£688 11 9	£351 14 4	£468 18 0	£251 7 1	£1034 9 6	£181 6 8
Cost per hour (year 1959/60)	... 6 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 8	4 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cost per mile (year 1959/60)	... 2 9	1 7	1 8	— — —	2 8	1 8
Cost per hour (year 1958/59)	... 4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 2	8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost per mile (year 1958/59)	... 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8	2 9	— — —	3 3	1 11

Allocation of Lorries:—

MRB-918: Refuse Collection.	PRB-372: (Tractor) Refuse Disposal.
NRA-229: Salvage and Refuse Collection.	557-CRA: Cesspools (day shift), Pails (night shift).
ORB-894: Refuse Collection.	ACH-247: General Duties.
TRB-331: Refuse Collection.	

TABLE 5
OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES

Type:	Bedford	Trojan	Allen	Bedford- Lacre	Aveling Barford	Dennis	Trojan	Morris
Registration No.:	VNU-886	829-HRA	PNU-49	158-BRA	372-CRA	308-CRB	YRB-132	332-NRA
Petrol and Oils	£ s. d. ... 130 9 11	£ s. d. 63 8 2	£ s. d. 5 0 3	£ s. d. 152 17 0	£ s. d. 13 2 11	£ s. d. 84 18 2	£ s. d. 65 16 10	£ s. d. 4 15 4
Licences and Insurances	31 8 7	28 18 7	1 10 9	47 14 10	3 9 1	42 18 8	26 8 7	12 19 4
Loan Charges	105 3 4	182 19 0	— — —	509 4 9	206 7 8	333 4 1	141 13 0	— — —
Spares	30 19 4	13 0 0	6 12 9	320 19 3	52 7 7	342 17 11	61 8 9	1 1 3
Wages	77 14 6	69 19 4	3 19 9	205 5 3	21 13 11	134 3 7	73 9 2	8 12 10
Tyres	55 3 0	— — —	— — —	18 17 3	— — —	1 8 3	5 4 0	— — —
Garage Costs	43 17 4	44 10 1	2 0 8	38 18 4	14 5 2	37 14 1	37 18 4	2 19 5
Stock	3 17 5	3 19 10	0 1 0	3 9 0	1 3 11	3 12 11	4 3 0	0 2 7
	£478 13 5	£406 15 10	£19 5 2	£1297 5 8	£312 10 3	£980 17 8	£416 1 8	£30 10 9
Cost per hour (year 1959/60)	... 4 5 ³ / ₄	3 8 ¹ / ₂	3 10 ¹ / ₂	13 5 ³ / ₄	9 9 ¹ / ₂	12 1 ³ / ₄	3 7 ³ / ₄	3 7
Cost per mile (year 1959/60)	... 1 1	0 11	— — —	5 2	— — —	3 6	0 11	1 1
Cost per hour (year 1958/59)	... 4 2 ¹ / ₂	5 7	2 8 ¹ / ₂	18 2 ¹ / ₄	9 7	7 5	4 5 ¹ / ₂	— — —
Cost per mile (year 1958/59)	... 1 0 ¹ / ₂	1 6	— — —	7 6	— — —	2 3 ¹ / ₂	1 6	— — —

Allocation of Lorries:—

VNU-886: Water Works Truck.
829-HRA: Highways Truck
PNU-49: Auto-Scythe.
332-NRA: Housing Van.

158-BRA: Road Sweeper.
372-CRA: Road Roller.
308-CRB: Highways Lorry.
YRB-132: Housing and Public Health Van.

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF CLEANSING COSTS OVER ALL CLEANSING SERVICES

Year	Refuse £	Privies £	Pails £	Cesspools £	Salvage Income £	Salvage Expenditure £	Profit or Loss on Salvage £	Nett Cost of Cleansing Service £
1952/53 ...	10,140	96	1,154	803	2,247	2,406	160—Loss	12,351
1953/54 ...	10,906	88	1,363	1,042	1,413	1,814	401—Loss	13,800
1954/55 ...	12,003	81	1,304	815	1,082	2,022	941—Loss	14,203
1955/56 ...	10,999	83	1,359	776	2,659	2,715	55—Loss	13,272
1956/57 ...	11,674	58	1,358	984	2,641	2,659	18—Loss	14,038
1957/58 ...	12,392	28	1,107	1,305	2,978	2,682	296—Profit	14,536
1958/59 ...	13,226	33	956	1,464	2,877	2,266	611—Profit	15,067
1959/60 ...	13,142	28	872	1,314	2,809	2,248	561—Profit	14,795

